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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US00/03893 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 16 February 2000 (16.02.00)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/120,567 18 February 1999 (18.02.99) US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> RODEL HOLDINGS, INC. [US/US]; Suite 1300, 1105 North Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19899 (US).  <b>(72) Inventor:</b> HOSALI, Sharath, D.; 202 Meadow Court, Glen Mills, PA 19342 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> BENSON, Kenneth, A.; Rodel Holdings, Inc., Suite 1300, 1105 North Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19899 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> CN, JP, KR, SG, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> METHOD FOR CMP OF LOW DIELECTRIC CONSTANT POLYMER LAYERS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  A method for chemical-mechanical polishing of a low dielectric constant polymeric layer wherein a slurry comprising high purity fine metal oxide particles uniformly dispersed in a stable aqueous medium is used.		

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## METHOD FOR CMP OF LOW DIELECTRIC CONSTANT POLYMER LAYERS

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This application claims the benefit of Provisional Application No. 60/120567 filed February 18, 1999.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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#### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to chemical mechanical polishing of multilayer semiconductor IC wafers, especially those comprising a low dielectric constant polymeric layer.

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#### Description of Related Art

Semiconductor devices are fabricated step-by-step, beginning with a silicon wafer (substrate), implanting various ions, creating various circuit structures and elements, and depositing various insulating and conductive layers. Some of these layers are subsequently patterned by photoresist and etching, or similar processes, which results in topological features on the surface of the substrate. Subsequent layers over the topological layers sometimes duplicate the uneven topology of the underlying layers. Such uneven (irregular, non-planar) surface topology can cause undesirable effects and/or difficulties in the application of subsequent layers and fabrication processes.

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Hence, it is known, at various stages of semiconductor fabrication, to planarize a layer. Various techniques for planarizing a layer by etching or chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) are known. Typically, CMP entails the circular motion of a wafer under a controlled downward pressure on a polishing pad saturated with a polishing slurry. For a

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controlled downward pressure on a polishing pad saturated with a polishing slurry. For a more detailed explanation of chemical mechanical polishing, please see U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,671,851, 4,910,155 and 4,944,836, the specifications of which are incorporated herein by reference.

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For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,245,790 to Jerbic describes a technique for chemical mechanical polishing of semiconductor wafers using ultrasonic energy and a silica based slurry in a KOH solution. U.S. Pat. No. 5,244,534 to Yu et al. discloses a method of forming conductive plugs within an insulation layer. The process results in a plug of material, such as tungsten, which is more even with the insulation layer surface than that achieved using conventional plug formation techniques. Slurries of abrasive particles such as  $Al_2O_3$  and etchants such as  $H_2O_2$  and either KOH or  $NH_4OH$  are used in the first CMP step to remove the tungsten at a predictable rate while removing very little of the insulation. The second CMP step utilizes a slurry consisting of an abrasive material, such as aluminum oxide, and an oxidizing component of hydrogen peroxide and water.

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Similarly, U.S. Pat. No. 5,209,816 to Yu et al. teaches a CMP slurry comprising  $H_3PO_4$ ,  $H_2O_2$ ,  $H_2O$  and a solid abrasive material while U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,157,876 and 5,137,544 to Medellin teach stress free CMP agents for polishing semiconductor wafers which include a mixture of water, colloidal silica and bleach containing sodium hypochlorite. U.S. Pat. No. 4,956,313 to Cote et al. discloses a slurry consisting of  $Al_2O_3$  particulates, deionized water, a base and an oxidizing agent.

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CMP slurry refers to the abrasive and etching chemicals. A silica-based slurry is "SC1" available from Cabot Industries. Other CMP slurries are based on silica and cerium (oxide), such as Rodel "WS-2000", are available from Rodel, Inc., Newark, Delaware.

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The term "colloidal" or "colloidally stable" means that the dispersion in question does not settle in a non-agitated state to an extent that renders the dispersion unusable as-is. In other words the utility for chemical mechanical polishing is available at any time, even

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after storage, or periods of non-use. Technically, those skilled in the art equate colloidal stability in a dispersion as "stable" where there are forces sufficient in the dispersion to overcome the van der Waals forces between the particles, as primary particles, aggregate particle, of a combination of both that may be present in the dispersion.

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The aforementioned U.S. Pat. No. 4,910,155 discloses wafer flood polishing, and discusses polishing using 0.06 micron alumina particles in deionized water. The use of silica particulates is also discussed. Particulates of sizes as small as 0.006 microns (average size), and as large as 0.02 microns are discussed in this patent. The use of SiO<sub>2</sub> particulates (average diameter of 0.02 microns) suspended in water is also discussed in this patent.

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U.S. Pat. No. 4,956,313 discloses a via-filling and planarization technique. This patent discusses a planarization etch to remove portions of a dielectric surface lying outside of vias, while simultaneously planarizing a passivation layer, to provide a planarized surface upon which subsequent metal and insulator layers can be deposited. The use of an abrasive slurry consisting of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particulates, de-ionized water, a base, and an oxidizing agent (e.g., hydrogen peroxide) is discussed, for etching tungsten and BPSG.

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A multilevel metallized semiconductor integrated circuit (IC) typically includes conductive interconnections covered by interlayer dielectric material. Conventional interlayer dielectric materials include SiO<sub>2</sub>, and SiO<sub>2</sub> doped with fluorine or boron, for example. In multilevel metallized integrated circuits, it is necessary to form conductive lines or similar structures above a previously formed structure. Global planarization of surface layers is necessary to ensure adequate focus depth during photolithography, as well as removing any irregularities arising during the various stages of the fabrication process.

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Since CMP has been successfully used to polish oxide surfaces for a number of years, a recent trend in the semiconductor industry is to try to utilize CMP techniques and slurries for polishing low dielectric constant polymer surfaces. The chemical mechanical polishing

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of low dielectric constant polymer surfaces has not been well understood or developed. It would be advantageous to provide new methods for chemical mechanical polishing of low dielectric constant polymer surfaces in order to achieve the increasing need for multilevel schemes and low interconnect delays.

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Accordingly, a need remains for improved chemical mechanical polishing techniques and slurries for the same which provide planarized ILD layers, free from undesirable contaminants and surface imperfections.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for polishing back or removing low dielectric constant polymer surfaces in semiconductor devices.

Such layers are typically composed of parylenes, fluoro-polymers, polytetrafluoroethylene, aerogels, micro-porous polymers, and polyaryleneethers.

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It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for polishing back or removing layers in a semiconductor device as a prelude to reworking or repairing a defective layer in the device.

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It is a further object of the invention to provide a technique for removing top layers of a semiconductor device, without damaging pre-existing topology, returning the wafer, undamaged, to a truly pre-existing state.

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It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for chemical-mechanical polishing of semiconductor devices.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for CMP planarizing layers in semiconductor devices, including removing excess material such as metal overfilling vias.

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It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for CMP polishing back or removing layers in semiconductor devices.

- 5 It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for CMP polishing back or removing layers in a semiconductor device as a prelude to reworking or repairing a defective layer in the device.

- 10 It is a further object of the invention to provide a technique for removing top layers of a semiconductor device, by CMP polishing, without damaging pre-existing topology, returning the wafer, undamaged, to a truly pre-existing state.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a technique for cleaning polishing residue from a semiconductor device which is compatible with the above-mentioned objects.

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It is a further object of the invention to provide a technique for cleaning polishing residue from a semiconductor device which is compatible with the above-mentioned objects and which does not significantly erode the polished surface of the semiconductor device.

- 20 It is a further object of the invention to provide a technique for cleaning polishing residue from a semiconductor wafer which effectively removes both detritus (debris from the polished layer) and residual polishing slurry, without significantly attacking the polished (e.g., planarized) surface of the semiconductor device.

- 25 According to the invention, a low dielectric constant polymer surface on a semiconductor wafer is treated under CMP conditions with particular types of particles of Alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ), Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), Titania ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ), Zirconia ( $\text{ZrO}_2$ ), Ceria ( $\text{CeO}_2$ ), or mixtures thereof maintained in a colloidal suspension, and specified hereinbelow.

In a specific aspect, the present invention is directed to a process for chemical mechanical polishing low dielectric constant polymer surfaces on a semiconductor device with the use of high purity, fine metal oxide particles uniformly dispersed in a stable colloidal aqueous dispersion in a CMP process applied to the ILD layer. The process utilizes as the abrasive  
5 component, a stable colloidal dispersion of fine metal oxide particles that have a surface area ranging from about 40 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 430 m<sup>2</sup>/g, an aggregate size distribution less than about 1.0 micron, and a mean aggregate diameter less than about 0.4 micron

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a process for chemical mechanical polishing a low dielectric constant polymer surfaces using a slurry comprising high purity, fine metal oxide particles colloidally dispersed in an aqueous medium. The particles of the present  
15 invention exhibit a surface area ranging from about 40 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 430 m<sup>2</sup>/g, an aggregate size distribution less than about 1.0 micron, and a mean aggregate diameter less than about 0.4 micron.

The surface area of the particles, as measured by the nitrogen adsorption method of S. Brunauer, P. H. Emmet, and I. Teller, J. Am. Chemical Society, Volume 60, Page 309  
20 (1938) and commonly referred to as BET. The particles may comprise between 0.5% and 55% of the slurry depending on the desired rate of ILD material removal. The abrasion of the metal oxide particles, in turn, is a function of the particle composition, the degree of crystallinity and the crystalline phase, e.g. gamma or alpha for alumina. In order to achieve  
25 the desired selectivity and polishing rate, it has been found that the optimum surface area and loading level will vary depending upon which fine metal oxide particles are chosen for a particular polishing slurry, as well as the degree of crystallinity and phase of the particles.



In one embodiment when a high degree of selectivity is desired, solid loadings of less than 12% by weight for alumina particles having surface areas ranging from about 70 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 170 m<sup>2</sup>/g is preferred. At lower surface areas, i.e. less than 70 m<sup>2</sup>/g, solid loadings of less than 7% is preferred for alumina particles. Similarly when a low selectivity is  
5 desired, it has been discovered that when the fine metal oxide particle is fumed silica, surface areas ranging between 40 m<sup>2</sup>/g and 250 m<sup>2</sup>/g should be present in a range from about 0.5% to about 20% by weight.

The metal oxide particles of the present invention are of a high purity and have an  
10 aggregate size distribution of less than about 1.0 micron in order to avoid scratching, pit marks, divots and other surface imperfections during the polishing. By way of example, FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate aggregate size distributions for metal oxide particles of the present invention for fumed alumina and silica, respectively. High purity means that the total impurity content is typically less than 1% and preferably less than 0.01% (i.e. 100 ppm).  
15 Sources of impurities typically include raw material impurities and trace processing contaminants. The aggregate size of the particles refers to the measurement of the branched, three dimensional chains of fused primary particles (individual molten spheres).

The mean aggregate diameter refers to the average equivalent spherical diameter when  
20 using TEM image analysis, i.e. based on the cross-sectional area of the aggregate. The metal oxide particles used herein have a mean aggregate size distribution preferably less than 0.3 micron.

The aggregate size distribution of the colloidal dispersed particles can be determined by  
25 transmission electron microscopy (TEM) of metal oxide particles dispersed in a liquid medium where the agglomerates have been reversed to aggregates and concentration adjusted until discrete aggregates are shown on the TEM grid. Multiple fields on the grid are then imaged using an image analysis system manufactured by Kontron Instruments (Everett, Mass.) and an image analysis computer with a frame-grabber board for further  
30 processing, adjusting background and normalizing the image. Individual aggregates in the

binary field are measured for a number of particle parameters, i.e. aggregate size, using known techniques such as that described in ASTM D3849-89

By stable colloidal dispersion is meant that the particle aggregates are isolated and well distributed throughout the medium and remain stable without agitation for at least a three months.

The metal oxide particles used in the present invention have an average or mean aggregate diameter of less than about 0.4 micron and for colloidal stability, the surface potential or the hydration force of the metal oxide particles is sufficient to repel and overcome the van der Waals attractive forces between the particles.

The particles used herein have a maximum zeta potential greater than  $\pm 10$  millivolts. The zeta potential is dependent on the pH of the aqueous medium. In the process, for a given metal oxide particle composition, the preferred operating pH is above or below the point where the maximum zeta potential for that material occurs. It should be noted that the maximum zeta potential and isoelectric point are functions of the metal oxide composition and that the maximum zeta potential can be effected by the addition of salts to the aqueous medium. See R. J. Hunter, Zeta Potential in Colloid Science (Academic Press 1981). Zeta potential can be determined by measurement of the electrokinetic sonic amplitude using a Matec MBS-8000 instrument (available from Matec Applied Sciences, Inc., Hopkington, Mass.).

In another embodiment, oxide CMP may be simultaneously accomplished with the polishing slurry where the surface of metal vias is planarized with the ILD. For example, in the present invention, an oxidizing component is used to oxidize a metal via surface to its corresponding oxide. The via is mechanically polished to remove the oxide from the via. Although a wide range of oxidizing components may be used, preferred components include oxidizing metal salts, oxidizing metal complexes, iron salts such as nitrates, sulfates, EDTA, citrates, potassium ferricyanide and the like, aluminum salts, sodium salts,

potassium salts, ammonium salts, quaternary ammonium salts, phosphonium salts, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates, persulfates and mixtures thereof. Typically, the oxidizing component is present in the slurry in an amount sufficient to ensure rapid oxidation of the metal while balancing the mechanical and chemical  
5 polishing components of the slurry. Oxidizing components are typically present in the slurry from about 0.5% to 15% by weight, and preferably in a range between 1% and 7% by weight.

In order to further stabilize a polishing slurry against settling, flocculation and  
10 decomposition of the oxidizing component, a variety of additives, such as surfactants, polymeric stabilizers or other surface active dispersing agents, can be used. Many examples of suitable surfactants for use in the present invention are disclosed in, for example, Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd Edition, Vol. 22 (John Wiley & Sons, 1983); Sislet & Wood, Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents (Chemical  
15 Publishing Co., Inc., 1964) and available manufacturing literature, including for example McCutcheon's Emulsifiers & Detergents, North American and International Edition (McCutcheon Division, The MC Publishing Co., 1991); Ash, The Condensed Encyclopedia of Surfactants (Chemical Publishing Co., Inc. 1989); Ash, What Every Chemical Technologist Wants to Know About . . . Emulsifiers and Wetting Agents,  
20 Volume I (Chemical Publishing Co., Inc. 1988); Tadros, Surfactants (Academic Press, 1984); Napper, Polymeric Stabilization of Colloidal Dispersion (Academic Press, 1983); and Rosen, Surfactants & Interfacial Phenomena, 2nd edition (John Wiley & Sons, 1989), all of which are incorporated herein by reference. In one embodiment, a surfactant consisting of a copolymer of polydimethyl siloxane and polyoxyalkylene ether was found  
25 to be suitable.

In general, the amount of an additive used, such as a surfactant, in the present invention should be sufficient to achieve effective steric stabilization of the slurry and will typically vary depending on the particular surfactant selected and the nature of the surface of the  
30 particle.

As a result, additives like surfactants should generally be present in a range between about 0.001% and 10% by weight. Furthermore, the additive may be added directly to the slurry or treated onto the surface of the metal oxide particle utilizing known techniques. In either case, the amount of additive is adjusted to achieve the desired concentration in the polishing slurry.

The metal oxide particles of the present invention are typically precipitated aluminas, fumed silicas or fumed aluminas and preferably are fumed silicas or fumed aluminas. The production of fumed silicas and aluminas is a well-documented process which involves the hydrolysis of suitable feedstock vapor, such as silicon tetrachloride or aluminum chloride, in a flame of hydrogen and oxygen. Molten particles of roughly spherical shapes are formed in the combustion process, the diameters of which are varied through process parameters. These molten spheres of fumed silica or alumina, typically referred to as primary particles, fuse with one another by undergoing collisions at their contact points to form branched, three dimensional chain-like aggregates. The force necessary to break aggregates is considerable and often considered irreversible. During cooling and collecting, the aggregates undergo further collision that may result in some mechanical entanglement to form agglomerates. Agglomerates are thought to be loosely held together by van der Waals forces and can be reversed, i.e. de-agglomerated, by proper dispersion in suitable media.

The precipitated metal oxide particles may be manufactured utilizing conventional techniques and are typically formed by the coagulation of the desired particles from an aqueous medium under the influence of high salt concentrations, acids or other coagulants. The particles are filtered, washed, dried and separated from residues of other reaction products by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art.

Once produced, the metal oxide is slowly added to deionized water to form a colloidal dispersion. The slurry is completed by subjecting the dispersion to high shear mixing using

- conventional techniques. The pH of the slurry is adjusted away from the isoelectric point to maximize colloidal stability. The polishing slurry used in the present invention can be a “one package” system (metal oxide particles and oxidizing component, if desired, in a stable aqueous medium) or “two package” system (the first package consists of the metal oxide particles in a stable aqueous medium and the second package consists of oxidizing component) with any standard polishing equipment appropriate for use on the desired low dielectric ILD surface of the wafer. The two package system is used for short shelf life oxidizers and the oxidizing component is added to the slurry just prior to polishing.
- 10 The polishing slurry of the present invention has been found useful in providing effective polishing to low dielectric constant polymer surfaces at desired polishing rates while minimizing surface imperfections and defects.

- As described herein, the polishing slurry of the present invention has been found particularly useful in chemical mechanical planarization to remove uneven ILD topography, layers of material, surface defects including scratches, roughness, or contaminant particles such as dirt or dust. As a result, semiconductor processes utilizing this slurry experience an improvement in surface quality, device reliability and yield as compared to conventional etch back techniques. Although the fine metal oxide particles have been directed to aluminas and silicas, it is understood that the teachings herein have applicability to other fine metal oxide particles such as germania, ceria, titania and the like. Furthermore, the metal oxide particles may be utilized to polish other metal surfaces such as copper and titanium, as well as underlayers such as titanium, titanium nitride and titanium tungsten.

- 25 It is further understood that the present invention is not limited to the particular embodiments shown and described herein, but that various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

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CLAIMS

1. A process for chemical mechanical polishing a low dielectric constant polymer surface  
5 of an IC wafer, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a chemical mechanical polishing slurry to the surface of said wafer,  
said slurry comprising a colloidally stable dispersion of metal oxide particles, said  
particles have medium having a surface area ranging from about 40 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 430  
10 m<sup>2</sup>/g, an aggregate size distribution less than about 1.0 micron, and a mean aggregate  
diameter less than about 0.4 micron,

b) chemical mechanical polishing said low dielectric constant polymer surface on said  
wafer with said slurry.  
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2. The process of claim 1 wherein said low dielectric constant polymer surface is selected  
from the group consisting of a parylene, a fluoro-polymer, polytetrafluoroethylene, an  
aerogel, polyaryleneether, and a micro-porous polymer.  
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3. The process of claim 2 wherein said surface layer further comprising at least one via  
comprising a metal selected from the group consisting of tungsten, aluminum, copper,  
platinum, palladium, gold, iridium, and any combination or alloy thereof.  
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4. The process of claim 1 wherein said particles are present in a range between about 0.5%  
and 55% by weight.  
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5. The process of claim 1 wherein said particles are alumina and have a surface area less than about 70 m<sup>2</sup>/g and are present in said slurry in a range less than about 7% by weight.
- 5    6. The process of claim 1 wherein said alumina particles have a surface area ranging between about 70 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 170 m<sup>2</sup>/g and are present within said slurry in a range less than about 12% by weight.
- 10    7. The process of claim 5 wherein said alumina is a precipitated alumina or a fumed alumina.
8. The process of claim 6 wherein said alumina is a precipitated alumina or a fumed  
15 alumina.
9. The process of claim 1 wherein said particles are silica and have a surface area less  
20 than about 70 m<sup>2</sup>/g and are present in said slurry in a range less than about 7% by weight.
10. The process of claim 9 wherein said silica particles have a surface area ranging between about 70 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 170 m<sup>2</sup>/g and are present within said slurry in a range  
25 less than about 12% by weight.
11. The process of claim 1 wherein said particles have a maximum zeta potential greater than about  $\pm 10$  millivolts.

12. The process of claim 1 wherein said slurry further comprises an oxidizing component.

5 13. The process of claim 12 wherein said oxidizing component is an oxidizing metal salt.

14. The process of claim 12 wherein said oxidizing component is an oxidizing metal complex.

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15. The process of claim 12 wherein said oxidizing component is selected from the group consisting of: iron salts, aluminum salts, sodium salts, potassium salts, ammonium salts, quaternary ammonium salts, phosphonium salts, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates, persulfates and mixtures thereof.

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16. The process of claim 1 wherein said slurry further comprises a surfactant.

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17. The process of claim 16 wherein the surfactant is selected from the group consisting of nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants and mixtures thereof.

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18. The process of claim 16 wherein said surfactant is selected from the group consisting of: polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl siloxanes, polyoxyalkylene ethers, and mixtures and copolymers thereof.

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19. A process for chemical mechanical polishing a polymeric ILD surface comprising applying a slurry to said polymeric ILD surface, said slurry comprising an oxidizing component and high purity, metal oxide particles colloidally dispersed in an aqueous medium said particles having a surface area ranging from about 40 m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 430 m<sup>2</sup>/g, an aggregate size distribution less than about 1.0 micron, and a mean aggregate diameter less than about 0.4 micron.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/03893

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :H01L 21/302

US CL :438/689, 692, 693

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 438/689, 692, 693

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPTO APS EAST BRS search terms: (keywords: CMP, alumina, precipitat\$3, polymer, colloid, chemical mechanical polishing)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y,P	US 5,954,997 A (KAUFMAN et al.) 21 September 1999 (21.09.1999), col. 7-8.	1-19
Y,P	US 5,985,748 A (WATTS et al.) 16 November 1999 (16.11.1999), col. 2-3.	1-19
Y	US 5,733,819 A (KODAMA et al.) 31 March 1998 (31.03.1998), col. 5.	7-8
Y,P	US 5,993,685 A (CURRIE et al.) 30 November 1999 (30.11.1999), col. 6-7.	2

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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